World in Eighty Days." HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-Salsbury's Troubadours.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2 and 8—Barnum's Circus.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" A Russian Honey NIBLO'S GARDEN-S-John McCullough. BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-Willie Edouin. STAR THEATRE-8-"The Shaughraun." BIRINWAY HALL-8-Concert. THALIA THEATRE-8-" The Prince Consort." THEATRE COMIQUE-2 and S-" The Muddy Day." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-" Brighton." WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King."

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17. THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

FOREIGN.-The trial of Daniel Curley, for the Phonix Park murders, was begun in Dublin yesterday. == Revelations are made regarding an assassination society in the Crusheen district. threat has been made to blow up the Parliament building in Vienna. - Mr. Parnell's suggestion that, as he cannot be present, the Philadelphia convention be postponed until fall, will not be followed. = The health of Prince Bismarck is improving. - Mr. Harrington, M. P., has been released from prison. The deaths of Dr. William Farr, the English writer on statistics, and Baron Talbot de Malahide are

announced. DOMESTIC .- John A. McCall, jr., was nominated and unantmously confirmed Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New-York. - The President will sail from St. Agustine to-morrow, ____ James Marshall & Co., iron-pipe founders of Pittsburg, failed yesterday. —— The Marquis of help it. A much greater man than Lorne and the Princess Louise left Boston yester- he, to wit, Mr. Tilden, has been beday for Canada. === The water in the Black River is still high.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - The police last night seized implements worth \$15,000 m seven gambling houses. === The Geographical Society held a meeting to honor the memory of Peter Cooper; Licutenant-General Stone lectured on "The Political Geography of Egypt," === A number of teachers met yesterday and voted to oppose tour, arrived in the city. === There was another hearing in the Ramsden case. === Fifteen cases of typhoid fever on Washington Heights, reported recently, are attributed to bad milk. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 graius) 83.46 cents. ___ Stocks were active and weak all the way out, and closed without recovery.

THE WEATHER .- IRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy and rainy weather, followed by warmer and fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 51°; lowest, 43°; average,

The Governor's selection of Mr. John A McCall, jr., to be State Superintendent of Insurance will be highly satisfactory to all men who want to see politics kept out of the insurance business. Mr. McCall was an excellent Deputy Superintendent, and his experience and knowledge are guarantees that the Department will be well managed. The Democratic politicians who thought the nomination should be made in the interest of patronage will be bitterly disappointed at the Governor's action and the speedy confirmation of the Senate. But, happily, their disgust is a good omen. Now let the Governor name for us equally er persons as Superintendent of Banking and Immigration Commissioner.

The discovery of the probable cause of the outbreak of typhoid fever on Washington

Heights will give great relief to the inhabitants of that neighborhood. There does not seem to be so much mystery about it after all. The milk theory lacks probability. But there are "dead" ends to the Croton mains in several streets on the Heights, and as the water has no chance to circulate in them, it naturally becomes impure and impregnated with a poisonous gas. Formerly the Department of Public Works opened these "dead" mains frequently, but recently it has not been done, in order, as is said, to save the water. This was poor economy.

The friends of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke must often have wondered sadly what the two men were chatting about as they strolled quietly along to their death in Phoenix Park on that pleasant evening last May. Now they know. Carey, the informer, testified at the trial of Curley in Dublin, yesterday, that he heard the victims talking about the attempts upon the life of Mr. Forster. They little dreamed that the fate which the ex-Secretary for Ireland had escaped was so soon to be their own. The evidence yesterday also revealed the interesting fact that the conspirators had planned to kill Kavanagh, the man who drove their car to the Park. This statement will lessen the abhorrence in which Kavanagh, who is now an informer, is held. He owed the murderers no allegiance.

The Assembly would do well to go slowly on the bill which comes up to-day to establish a Teachers' Pension Fund. To the idea in the abstract, there is perhaps little or no objection, although it is in the line of other ideas which prevail widely now, but which tend to put the teachers on the level of the firemen and the police force. We should not think they would like that situation. Be that as it may, it is certain that the Pension bill now before the Legislature is not approved by all the teachers of this city; and since the money is to come out of their pockets, no measure should become a law upon which they are not substantially agreed. That they are by no means unanimous, the energetic protests uttered at the teachers' meeting yesterday show. There is a bill in their interest at Albany, however, which has not received the attention which is its due. It provides that when a school is discontinued in any ward the Board of Education may find places elsewhere for the teachers who are thus thrown out of employment. Now the matter lies in the hands of the school trustees. That is not to the advantage of teachers

Mr. Parnell has come to the conclusion that it is not enough for him to stay away from the Convention of Irish societies which is called to meet soon in Philadelphia. He now urges by telegraph that the gathering shall be postponed until fall, and says that then, perhaps, ne will be able to be present. Plainly, the Irish leader means if possible to prevent his party in America from committing itself to the dynamite policy. He does not wish to lose the support and contributions of his followers here; neither does he intend, just yet, at least, to go over to dynamite himself. But if the party goes over without him, as it seems likely to do, his control over it will be gone. He would hardly dare to head the Explosives. So Mr. Parnell tries to postpone the Convention, hoping that by fall the present excitement will have passed away, and that he will not have committed himself at all upon this daugerous question. It will not work. The leading Irishmen in this city and in Buffalo declare that the Convention must be held on the date fixed. If Mr. Parnell wants another convention in the autumn they will oblige him. But nothing can stop them now on their dynamite way.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S FUTURE. To an impartial observer it looks as if our excellent Governor had fallen into the precise steps of his high ambition, till sliding round the summit he disappeared as the Great Defrauded. Like Mr. Tilden, Governor Cleveland was elected by a majority so overwhelming as to be a surprise even to himself. That majority was composed, like Mr. Tilden's, very largely of dissatisfied and independent Republicans and unattached voters. Governor Cleveland's election in 1882 meant precisely what Mr. Tilden's did in 1874not so much Democratic victory as Republican defeat; not popular approval of the Demoeratic party and its principles, but popular disapproval of Republican leaders, management and methods. The bee whose buzzing began in Mr. Tilden's bonnet the morning after the State election in 1874, and which will probably never go out except to give place to the worm, was engendered by the figures of that sweeping majority. No man ever was or ever will be elected Governor of New-York by any such majority without hearing in the very click of the instrument that drops into his ear the arithmetic of his apparent popularity, not only the buzz of the Presidential bee, but the songs of all Macbeth's witches round the caldron.

That Governor Cleveland has listened to the buzz of the one and the ambition-begetting song of the other, no one who has watched | generalization! his career from his entrance upon office can doubt. And we are just enough to say that no one in his situation could beguiled by them. We do not think that we astonish Governor Cleveland in the least degree when we say it has been discovered that he harbors the idea that he may be at least a candidate for President of the United States. But he hesitates, as well he may. He has one of three courses open to him. He may follow exactly in Mr. Tilden's steps : se the Pension bill. —— Sixty- he may turn the other way, or he may take that unexplored course between the two. It is for him to count all the chances and decide among the three. He has all the lights of Mr. Tilden's career to guide him. He has the rock on which that great man split his bark well up above the water as his warning. The question now is, what will Governer Cleveland do ? Will he take the chatces of losing some Democratic support from the low-down machine managers of that party, and gaining by it a large accretion of doubtful Republicans and unattached voters? Will be take another chance of commg out fairly and squarely for reform-for "administrative reform," as Mr. Tilden phrased it-regardless of anything except the demand and the need of good government-and wait for the reforming element of both parties to come to him and call on him to represent them in the Executive Department 7 He may do the former by cutting in and between and pretending to be a Democrat, while he is all the time confusing his political friends by administering his office in the interest of the public instead of a party; or he may halt between the factions of his own party. Mr. Tilden, with greatness enough to lay his hand upon the

he called them to a pause it was only to a rest meant re-formation.

What will Governor Cleveland do? Large the very largest-possibilities confront him. He may be the Democratic candidate for President. May be, because he has stood by the party and appointed the men to office whom the party leaders have recommended; may be, because he has shown more shrewdness and cunning than his great prototype, Mr Tilden, and has parted his patronage with discretion; may be-ah! possible and impossible may bebecause he has used his great office in such a way that all the great fraction of voters that finally makes up the majority goes of its own gravitation-the gravitation of the balance of power that loves good government-to his support. He has THE TRIBUNE's good wishes. Attending those good wishes, we regret to say there goes THE TRIBUNE's great and growing doubt that any member of his party can either command success or deserve it.

STRICTURES ON MR. PORTER'S LETTERS. In the course of his recent investigation of the industrial condition of Leeds, Mr. Porter wished to see with his own eyes how the mill operatives and artisans lived. He placed himself in communication with Mr. Bower, the Chief Constable, and asked to have a special officer who was familiar with the quarter tenanted by the working-people detailed to accompany him. The Chief Constable courteously granted the request and gave him a most excellent guide, Mr. Wheatley, who had been connected with the police force for eighteen years, and whose duty it had been for eight years, as Inspector of Industrial and Reformatory Schools, to ascertain the wages of operatives for the use of the courts in making assessments. Inspector Wheatley conducted him first through the worst quarter of the city, Kırkgate and the East Ward, and subsequently through the manufacturing districts of a higher class. After their return to the Inspector's office the district allowed to copy at random sample entries showing the wages received and rents paid by operatives in various trades. These entries, with the main points of the Inspector's talk and descriptive notes of their informal visit to the workingmen's quarter, were reproduced in due time in the series of papers on Industrial England which have appeared in THE TRIB-Here was a painstaking effort to tell the ex-

act truth about the Leeds working classes-their wages, their homes and their manner of life. We regret to observe that The Leeds Mercury does not appreciate our correspondent's honesty and candor, but is inclined to disparage his orderly and thorough methods of investigation. It complains of his innocence in accepting the statements of an Inspector of eighteen years' experience, who had been recommended to him as a guide by the Chief Constable of the city! It intunates that he ought to have known that the Inspector's experience had been gained in the lower strata of the working classes, and consequently that no importance was to be placed on his statements that thirty-six shillings a week with house free were the highest average wages paid to any skilled artisan in the city during the past eight years, and, furthermore, that so far as the Inspector's knowledge went, there was not a workingman in the borough who owned the house in which he lived. It accuses him, moreover, of gross unfairness in describing the worst quarter of the city and representing it to be the average working district. It makes these charges in reckless disregard of the Inspector's protracted experience and the recommendation of the city authorities, the entries from the official records, and Mr. Porter's explicit declaration that Kirkgate and the East Ward were the worst part of Leeds and his subsequent description of the manufacturing quarter with and its duly authenticated passages from the Inspector's official records as "an amusing illustration of the babit of wandering tourists to generalize from insufficient data."

Apparently, Mr. Porter has been telling too much that is true about the great industrial communities of England. Sturdy John Bright has an awkward habit of blurting out the facts about the wretchedness of the working classes, but he is an eccentric Quaker who is a law unto himself. The London journals sometimes contain harrowing accounts of life in the Black Country, but these only serve to illustrate the desperate straits to which they are reduced to fill their columns in dull times when Parliament is out of session. Such episodes are unpleasant, but Englishmen have learned to endure them as meyitable. But when an American Tariff Commissioner, who is making a special study of industrial questions, visits one of their cities, spends a week there in laborious investigations, and takes the local English officials at their word when they tell him the results of their protracted experience among the working classes, English journals struggle to find words in which to express their indignation. It is gross impertinence, reckless calumny, stupid

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED,

Doubtless the Democrats of the Legislature that lately made kindling wood of the Civil Service Keform plank of their last State Convention by deliberately killing the leading Civil Service Reform bills of the session, have manufactured some excuse, plausible in the eve of the marines, for their self-stultifying conduct. But if in a spasm of frankness they should reyeal their real metives, like as not they would unbosom themselves to this effect: "Why did " we slay those measures? Well, it's just here. When we Democrats placed a paragraph in our State platform of last September committing the party to Civil Service Reform, we didn't really suspect that that particular reform gun was loaded. We intended the paragraph (as we intend the majority of the paragraphs that go to make up our platforms) to be understood by men of intelligence and experience simply as so much harmless bonnee, full of sound and buncombe, signifying nothing. If we had known that the gun was loaded and was to be fired off in the Legislature of 1883, we would a more or less cunning dodge."

The men that shaped the course of the Syracuse Convention were aware that the passage of the Pendleton bill had been hailed with great satisfaction by the better element in their party. And never imagining that Civil Service Reform bills would be forced on the attention of the incoming law-makers, they concluded it would be a capital thing to give this better element the impression that the Democracy of New-York was in harmony with Mr. Pendleton. Accordingly the Civil Service Reform plank was prepared with the mean and knavish design of throwing dust in the eyes of this better ele-

that the party as a whole was committed to it, | Science has sat in judgment upon the visions of that presaged larger pillage, not to a halt that now discover with shame and indignation that they have been the victims of misplaced confidence. They regarded that Civil Service Reform plank with considerable enthusiasm, seeing in it the guarantee that their party was at length coming upon a higher plane. But the illusion has faded, and now they spurn the plank, naming it a refuge of lies.

Nevertheless, we expect to hear the Committee on Resolutions of the next Democratic State Convention report through their chairman-who will manage to keep a straight face while he reads-a platform one of whose planks will gush and glow for Civil Service Reform. Suppose that chairman just as he finishes the reading of the Civil Service Reform plank is caught under the ear by a dead cat or other informal missile, what will be the result? Certainly if the delegates have a sense of the fitness of things they will feel that the Committee on Resolutions has been awarded a "testimonial" which it has justly earned, and therefore they will greet the appearance of the deceased grimalkin with shouts of applause and roars of

laughter. SUCCESSFUL RIVALS OF MRS. JELLYBY. Every reader of Dickens remembers the self-sacrificing philanthropy of Mrs. Jellyby and her brilliant scheme of reforming the benighted dwellers in Borrioboola Gha by means of the moral pocket-handkerchief. That her noble example has not been wasted upon a cold and souliess world, an incident that recently occurred in Brooklyn will demonstrate even to the most sceptical. Brooklyn claims the title of the City of Churches, as is well known; but recent census-makers and statisticians have shown that other cities in the United States have more churches to the square inch-or, rather, to the square man-than our neighbor across the East River. This fact, however, has not lessened the ardor or diminished the zeal of Brooklyn churchgoers. Nay, it has only redoubled their efforts in all manner of church work. In this spirit the ladies of a certain uptown society a few weeks ago resolved to make up a box of clothing and forward it through the Foreign records were produced, and Mr. Porter was Missionary Society to some needy heathen persons in the islands of the sea or the no less uncivilized regions of the Eastern continents. The imaginative reader can picture to his mind the great variety of useful things that were heaped together in this missionary box. It is unnecessary to specify them in detail-the various articles of use or comfort which no civilized resident of Brooklyn could dispense with, and which savages just emerging from barbarism may be supposed to pine for and to die unsatisfied if they have them not.

With that keen foresight so characteristic of the female sex, two ladies of the society we have referred to brought as their humble-contribution to the box that was to carry joy and satisfaction to the bearts of the far-distant heathen, a set of house hold accontrements without which no home Brooklyn home, at least-can be considered con plete. The example of Mrs. Jellyby had not been set before them in vain. They approved themselves worthy disciples of that illustrious woman. Moral pocket-handkerchiefs were not for them. No! Something that would exert a more soothing and refining influence upon the savage heart had been suggested to their quick intuition. It does not appear that these tender-hearted women neglected their families or their accustomed duties while engaged in carrying out their great philanthropic idea But after weeks of patient labor, when the offerings for the missionary box were made ready, our friends hastened to the church with flushed faces and fast-beating hearts, and laid their humble gifts upon the altar. They consisted of a pair of pillowshams and a sham covering for a bed!

The missionary box with its precious burden is now upon its way to heathen territory. Who can imagine the thrill of joy and ecstasy that will pervade the breasts of the fortunate family for whom our two sisters' gifts are destined? While their neighbors must be content with commonplace shoes, stockings, sheets and counterpanes, the one lucky housewife will point with pride to Heaven's gift to her, and the others will green with envy or pale with rage. Or, perhaps, not at once perceiving the use for which the "shams" are primarily intended, the chief of a tribe may imagine them to be for his its improved homes for working people. It especial ornamentation. Can we not see him with as the Great Reformer, walked slowly up the dismisses the whole recital with its authoritation one "sham" upon his back and the other covering tive statistics from the manufacturers' books hismanly breast, proudly strutting up and down before his tent and giving despotic commands to his quivering minions, the third member of the set meanwhile thrown turban-like around his

The imagination stumbles in its rapid course and breaks down utterly in attempting to grasp the vast number of uses to which the articles mentioned may be put by those into whose bands they may uitimatery fall. The school-readers tell of a great war that grew out of a dispute about a bucket. Perhaps these innocent pillow-shams may lead to bloody battles between rival chiefs. They many be heroically carried by the standard-bearer at the head of the tribe that holds them in possession, and, riddled with shot and shell, who knows but that they may be carefully cherished in the tribal treasure-house among other mementos of

hattles gloriously won or ignominiously lost ? Let our Brooklyn sisters, however, rest their souls n peace. Their purpose has been a noble one and is deserving of all honor. Not theirs the fault if all their fond anticipations come to naught. Not theirs the fault if peaceful pillow-shams, suggestive most of balmy sleep, should lead to green-eyed jealousy or war's niarums. Striving earnestly to rival, and even to outdo, the self-abnegating woman of Dickens's creation, they may have the proud consciousness, when they fay their heads nightly where other pillow-shams have rested during the waking hours, of having done their little part to uplift and elevate and refine the heathen heart and soothe the savage

John Kelly on Saturday took hold of the straps of his boots and lifted himself 23% feet from the ground with evident case. P. S .- This fact is interesting as showing that Mr. Tilden is not the only citizen of New-York that is feeling vigorous these

Those who have given the most careful attention to the development of the sorghum industry believe that a new and important source of national wealth has been discovered, and it is universally admitted that Dr. Colher has done more than any other man to prove that sugar can be successfully and profitably produced in the Northern States. His removel from the position of Chemist to the Department of Agriculture would therefore be a surprise, but for the fact that Dr. Loring's eccentricities are as widely known and appreciated as are the scientific attainments and achievements of Dr. Collier. The Commissioner took pains to attach himself to the sugar ocom with some ceremony after it was under prosperous headway, but he never seemed able to forgive Dr. Coilier for sending it off with such force that he was driven to display much undigur fied activity in his endeavors to catch on before it was quite out of reach. If the Commissioner were a malier man, this last performance would be set have treated Civil Service Reform as we down as a work of petty spite. As it is, it will be treated the Free Canal Amendments-that is to counted a sorry exhibition of Civil Service Resay, our plank on the subject would have been | form. If the Agricultural Department is ever to accomplish anything for agriculture, is will be through men of original scientific capacity and thorough scientific training and habits. country can better afford to lose the fluent oratory of Dr. Loring than the efficient labors of anch a man as Dr. Collier.

> Vignaux says: "It was not my fault that I lost the [billard] game, but that of the referee." That is the way that your silly Democratic politiciau talked after Hayes had been declared elected Presi-

There was a thrilling suggestiveness in the famous story of "The Diamond Lens,"-one of the Iew magazine stories which have not been lost in oblivion. It seemed that the possibilities hinted at

the brilliant writer, and the scope of both micro scope and telescope appears to be clearly limited. Lately the well-known firm of Alvan Clark & Son have completed the great thirty-inch refracting object-glass ordered for the Russian observatory at Pulkowa, and it is stated that this confirms the views of many astronomers that an increase in the size of object-glasses beyond about twenty-rix mches causes lusses in clearness of definition more than counterbalancing the gain in magnifying power and brilliancy. A greater brightness and lightgathering power are the peculiar characteristics of the new glass, with an increase in the apparent size of the planets; but on the other hand, there is a serious falling off in the distinctiveness of definition. A twenty-six-inch refractor was used in the Washington glass, by means of which Professor Hall lately discovered the little moons of Mars, and it seems probable that this is as large an object-glass as can be advantageously

used. No blame attaches to Thomas Jefferson. He is dead, and therefore cannot come out in a card and explain that his name and memory were used without his consent at the absurd Chicago fracas.

PERSONAL.

Senator Beck was in Florida last week examining the system of jetties at the mouth of the St. John's

Miss Emily Faithfull, who is now in this city, has not yet decided whether to return to England this spring or not. Her friends here are urging her to remain during the summer, and lecture next winter. She will lecture soon in Brooklyn on the "Changed Position of Woman in the Mineteenth Century."

Don Augustine de Yturbide, who arrived by the steamer Germanic from Liverpool on Sunday, left this city for Washington last night after having called on General Diaz. Don Augustine is a grand-son of that Yturbide who reigned for two turbulent years as Emperor of Mexico.

At a recent sale in Leipsiz autographs of the persons named brought the following prices: Mary, Queen of Scots, 323 marks; Marie Antoinette, 461 marks; Peter the Great, 111 marks; Wallenstein, 108 marks; George Washington, 115 marks; Toorwaldsen, 90 marks; Gluck, 200 marks; Mozart, 330 marks; Haydn, 81 marks; Bach, 175 marks, and Beethoven, 335 marks.

Downing Vaux, the young gentleman whose en gagement to Edwin Booth's daughter was an nounced some time ago, has been seriously ill in consequence of gas-poisoning. The gas in his room was left burning low at night and a puff of wind extinguished it. For a time the injury to his health was thought to be permanent and alarming, but he is now making steady improvement, and his friends expect a complete recovery.

"I am exceedingly pleased," Mr. Gladstone re cently wrote to the assistant overseer of the borough of Newark, Eng., " to hear that a dinner is to be given to the remaining sixteen of the 'scot lot' voters who were on the register when I had my first electoral campaign in Newark, fifty years ago. Had I had any hope of being free to attend I would certainly have begged the favor of an invitation for myself. As this cannot be, I ask that I may be allowed to direct my cook to supply a plann pudding for the occasion, and I beg to be informed of the day, so that it may not arrive too soon or too late."

The French Academy has just awarded its great mathematical prize of 3,000 france to the late Professor Henry Smith-"Silver" Smith, as he was familiarly called -of Oxford, for his dissertation on the representation of a number as the sum of five squares. The complete solution of the given problem had been obtained by Professor Smith sixteen years before, and published by him, but without demonstration, as part of a far more general investigation. This the Academy strangely overlooked, and so, when a vear ago it announced the subject of competition for the prize, he merely copied out his old demonstration, and was successful over all rivals though he did not live to learn of his triumph. In 1868 he won the Steiner prize of the Berlin Academy, so that he his did not lived till now he would have enjoyed the "laureateship" of both Paris and Berlin. part of a far more general investigation. This the Academy strangely overlooked, and so, when a year

The idea that John Howard Payne was a victim of nature's retributive justice will probably be a new one to a majority of readers. Yet it appears to be sincerely cutertained by the Rev. E. H. Shepherd, of Shepton Mallet, Eug., the clergyman at whose suggestion and through whose efforts, while he was acting as British Chaplain at Tunis, the stained glass window in memory of Payne was placed in the English church there. In a sermon preached by him recently in his parish church at Shepton Mallet, he referred as follows to the dead poet: "Poor man, it was from the aching void of Though he treamed acid pleasures, he was homeless.
Though he roamed acid pleasures, he was an unhappy man. Those who knew him well have told me that in spite of his fine poetic instincts it was a pain to converse with him, he was so misanthropic. And why? In his youth he disregarded the voice of Gos and Nature. 'It is not good for man to be alone:' and is his old age he found that, left alone, the garden of Eden is but a barren wilderness to dwell in. Having failed to make a home for another, by just, retributive Nature he was deprived of home himself."

GENERAL NOTES.

Telephones are to be set up by the Government in the telegraph offices of Paris and placed at the service of the public for a small charge. A new enterprise in illustrated journalism

has been undertaken by The Pictorial World of London for whose proprietors Captain Morton, the aeronaut, has just built a balloon. They intend to send experienced artists into the upper air in charge of expert aeronauts, and the results of their work and a detailed account of each voyage will appear in The Priorial World. They have also arranged for a series of experiments in balloon The Russian Government has at last decided

place in the Church of St. Vladimir at Sebastopo sian navy who died in the Crimean war of 1853-'56 with a record of the date of death and of the battle is which each received his mortal wound. These tablets will not factude the names of those officers to whose memory monuments have already been raised in the A citizen of Rochester whose means allow him

o choose any form of recreation and who is tired of the eventional vacations, has planned a novel trip for the tied that-boat on which he and his family intend to drift lazily down the Mississippi, stopping wherever inclina ion suggests. Their boat will be liberally supplied with reature comforts and furnished in a homelike way, and he expense, which is not a controlling consideration, is not expected to exceed the price of board at a good

One of the many correspondents who find it rofitable to send sensational stories from St. Petersburg distant newspapers, recently informed the Vienn Freie Presse that the police had discovered in a sub of the Russian capital a manufactory of dynamit hats. That is to say, the Nihillists have been storing hats. That is to say, the Similson have been storing dynamite in the crowns of hats designed to be wern at the coronation of the Czar, to be thrown joyously into the air and to explode the moment they fail back to the ground. The New Freie Presse prints the story, but adds that it is apparently another police fantasy.

John Gregory, of Camden, N. J., where he is familiarly known as "English Jack," has been a pro-fessional rat-killer for thirty years, and according to his own reckoning has put an end to 250,000 rats during that period. His ferrets drive the redents from their holes, and his Scotch terriers are the executioners, oc casionally assisted by their redoubtable master himself when the work is specially hot. Gregory acknowledges that he is deeply interested in his vocation and that no sound is sweeter to his ears than the death-squeak of a

A young woman riding in a Boston horse-car had endured for ten minutes the fixed gaze of an impertinent dandy, when a simple way of getting the better of him occurred to her. Assuming an expression of horror which gradually relaxed into amusement, she looked steadfastly for a moment at a point on his coat cellar just below his ear, and then with a quiet smile turned her eyes away. Never was the complacency of a young fool more completely disturbed. He fidgetted in his seat. more completely disturbed. He fidgetted in his seat, went through dreadful contortions and almost rolled his eyes out of their sockets in the effort to extend his range of vision to the point below his ear; brushed softly, then eagerly, then fruntically, the suspected spot, and at last, in an agony of apprehension, rushed out of the ear and into an adjacent bar-room in search of a mirror.

POLITICAL NEWS.

It was remarked at the Iroquois banquet in Chicago last week that while all free-trade expressions were cheered to the echo, any mention of Civil Service Reform was received with marked coolness. There was no enthusiasm over it, the hope of getting the offices mane of his own party and say "Rest," had never enough to call positively a permanent when the control of the microscope, and perhaps the power of the microscope.

would be in clover. But what good the people would derive from this arrangement is not so clear.

The liquor tax bill which has passed the lower house of the Ohio Legislature has many commendable features. It imposes a tax of \$200 on the sale of spiritous liquors and half that sum on the sale of malt and vinous liquors. The old law making it a penal offence to sell liquor to be drunk upon the prepended. It has been a dead-letter since it was first encted, and its suspension will have no effect in increasing liquor drinking. The regulation of the sale of wine, ale and beer on Sunday is left to the councils in cities and villages. The radical Prohibitionists are not satisfied, of course, but to other people the measure appears practicable and worthy of a fair trial.

The Bourbons of Georgia claim a triumph in the nomination of McDaniel for Governor of that State.

The Macon Telegraph says that he "believes in the supremacy of the white race," which means that McDaniel not in favor of permitting the colored men to vote, Further on the same paper asserts that "McDaniel is not a 'liberal and progressive' Democrat in the Repub-lican and galvanized Democratic acceptance of the term. He is a 'Bourbon' of the most pronounced type, in the Radical understanding of the term." Some of the Democratic papers are congratulating themselves on the avoidance of a split in the convention. But if the political leanings of the Gubernatorial candidate are what they are claimed to be, the liberal element in the Georgia Democracy will have to admit that it purchased harmony at a pretty dear price.

More than one fourth of Concerns. Butleting

More than one-fourth of Governor Butler's term having gone by, the Boston papers think that a fair estimate of what the general result of his administration will be can now be drawn. The opinion is unanim outside of his own personal organ, that he has made a failure. He has not done a brilliant act, and when he has attempted a smart trick he has invariably been circumvented and held up to ridicule. The Herald declares that the respectable people who voted for him for va-rious reasons "are getting enough of it. They do not hesitate to say that they shall never vote for Butler again. They recognize the fact that, while he is neither a Demcerat nor a Republican to be depended upon for any party policy, he is still the most dangerous of partisans, because the sole end he has in view is his own profit. It is a strange, humiliating spectacle presented to us in Massachusetts this year, but it will pass away like a morning exhalation."

The accumulating evidence that any attempt to insist upon a free-trade policy is certain to wreck the Democratic party does not dismay Mr. Watterson in the least. He goes right on ordering all the friends of protection to home industries out of the organization. He wants them to pack up at once and not stand upon the order of their going. Like Mrs. Guppy he demands that they "get out" and desires to know why they are topping in the Democratic household. He flares out in double leads in The Louisville Courier-Journal in this way: "There are in the Democratic party a handful of protectionists. Where they are not idiots, they are inprotectionists. Where they are not idiots, they are in-terested parties. They have no business in the Dem-ocratic party. They would, if they were honest, go out and join the Republicans. Their room is better than tacir company, and extra short shrift will be dealt out to them by the next National Democratic Convention. They are potent for mischief only within the Democratic party, though, as the organization of the next House will show, not much mischief."

SEYMOUR HADEN'S VISIT.

The letter printed below from F. Seymour Haden was addressed to a friend in New-York who consents to its publication. It seems to embody Mr. Haden's latest views as to the relation between etching and engraving. Possibly it shows, also, the somewhat exaggerated impression Mr. Haden, like most Englishmen, in such matters, entertains with reference to his relations to art education in

38 HERTFORD-ST., MAYFAIR, LONDON, March 8, 1883.

My DEAR SIR: I should be ill-satisfied if, on getting back to the old country, I failed to express publicly the respect and regard which I have so much reason to feel toward the people and press of the United States.

To the distinguished citizens of the various places in

which I lectured, and who have since in so many grace-ful ways testified to me their understanding and approval of the cause I undertook to advocate—the elevation, namely, of every branch of the engravec's art-I wish to be allowed to offer my special thanks; while to those who did not so understand it—the engraver who thought was unfair to him, the collector who felt his acquis tions depreciated, and the print-seller who saw, or thought he saw, his market threatened by what I said—I would still,

if I might, say one more word.

To the engraver I would say simply this, that if he is the artist he claims to be he must be as conscious as I am that his practice has deteriorated and is largely susceptible of improvement; to the collector, if he is also a connoisseur, that the page I have opened for him in the history of his favorite art is at least an instructive one; and to the print-seller that, in seeking to improve the future quality of his wares, and in actually enlarging the area of his transactions, I have rendered him a positive service. If, which is not to be denied, the methods of service. If, which is not to be denied, the methods of the mechanical engraver which have culminated in the decay of his art have left on the print-seller's hands a stock which will forever remain dissociated from the more intelligent practice of the painter-engraver which preceded it, that stock will still maintain the material value which attaches to the fact that it has reproduced for us models of art which would otherwise be unattainable. This fact, and the advantage attending it, I have never thought of calling in question, nor do I for a moment believe that the purchaser of that stock, intent contribute the count of praymo which it gives him, will

on attaining the quase production to the methods, legalitop to consider, or follow me into the methods, legalmate or lilegitimate, of its production.

In a word, I do not believe that anybody has been hart
by the purely artistic question which, as a collector and
lover of art for art's sake. I have thought is serviceable
to raise, while I do believe that, sooner or later, good to
all concerned, and most of all to the engraver himself,
will be found to come out of it.

Believe to be, my dear sir, with renewed expressions
of esteem and sincere good-will, cordinity yours.

F. SEYMOUR HADEN.

THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin:-In your Albany correspondence, where the candidates for Immigration Commissioner are mentioned, the rumor is given that Mr. Ottendorfer, of the Staats Zeitung, is urging the appointment of some German-American for the head of the Immigration Commission, The truth is, Mr. Ottendorfer does not favor either a German or an Irishman. In fact it is understood that he has spoken well of George J. Forrest as a suitable man for Chief Commissioner, and as one well ditted to reorganize the different departments in the best interests of the service and the State. The States Zeitang of the 13th inst. may doubtless be taken as giving general expression to Mr. Ottendorfer's views. Very respectfully,

New Fork, April 16, 1883. The truth is, Mr. Ottendorfer does not favor either a Ger-

[if Mr. Ottendorfer is making the recommendation above mentioned, he is doing a very good thing, and will do still better if he succeeds in securing the appointment.-Ed.]

THE NEED OF A PROTECTIONIST AWAK-

From The Bulletin of the American fron and Steel Association.

That the voting population of this country too-day, with all its correct impulses upon industrial questions, is so ill-informed upon the Protective policy is due, of course, to a variety of causes, among which it is customary to class the influence of certain leading New-York and Chicago newspapers, the influence of New-England colleges, and the scarcity of manufacturing enterprises in the West and South. But there remains a more potent cause which is never referred to. Our present generation of voters has mainly come upon the on The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association. generation of voters has mainly come upon the since we abandoned in 1861 the exclusively reven

more potent cause which is never referred to. Our present generation of voters has mainly come upon the stage since we abandoned in 1861 the exclusively revenue policy of the preceding fifteen years. It has lived for twenty-two years under a Protective policy that has made the country prospersus, without having had the opportunity to contrast the beneficent effects of this policy with the depressing effects of the policy which it seeceeded. Debarred the sore experience of those who struggled for existence under the tariffs of 1846 and 1857, or, to go further back, under the compromise tariff of 1853, the young and middle-ared men of this generation have too lightly valued the blessings of Protection, not soo many of us too lightly value the blessings of republican government because we have never fived ander a despotism.

The continued ascendency of our Protective policy, notwithstanding the bad work of the last Congress, can only be endangered if those who have the welfare of that policy at heart neglect to inform all the people what that policy is and wherein it differs from a policy of partial Free Trade, or, what is the same thing, resemble only. We are glad to see that our friends realize the necessity of doing the educational work that is so greatly needed. The New-York Thienx is especially entitled to the hearty thanks of all intelligent and caracat Protectionists for the promptness with which it has recognized this necessity, and for the skill and enterprise it has shown in meeting the responsibilities it imposes. To show in detail to the people of this country the effects upon the people of other countries of industrial system differing from our own—to show to them the full nature of the competition with which they would have to contend if our Protective policy were to be abandoned—was a most happy thought, and it was most happylly carried into execution by sending to European industrial problems. The Protectionist of the keeping of the strong men of the Tariff Commission, and he is a ready and conscie